

# THE Caledonian Mercury

No. 9627. EDINBURGH.

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1783.

## A PARTNER WANTED

FOR one of the most considerable Retail Businesses in this City—Some capital will be necessary.—Apply to the Publisher. None but Principals will be treated with. Not to be repeated.

**STOLEN or STRAYED** from a Park at Dalkeith, in the county of Angus, upon the night of Saturday the 17th instant,

**A BLACK WORK HORSE**, about fourteen hands high, remarkably well made, with a small white spot in his forehead, a long mane, and a short cut tail.—If a horse of this description has been seen straying, or shall be offered to sale by any suspicious person, it is intreated that he may be detained, and notice thereof sent to the Publisher, or to James Fenton tenant in Dalkeith, by Dundee, who will pay all expenses.

## ROBERT SCYTH

UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER,

First Floor Stair below the South Entry to the New Bridge. **ACKNOWLEDGES** with gratitude the favours which his friends and the Public have hitherto conferred upon him, and begs leave to acquaint them, that he has just now on hand a fresh and fashionable assortment of **UPHOLSTERY GOODS**, and that he manufactures every article in that way, as well as in the Cabinet Branch, in the most substantial and fashionable manner, and furnishes them at the lowest prices.

Mr SCYTH begs leave further to give notice, that he has a large quantity of all sorts of Tables, Chairs, Drawers, Bedsteads, and several other pieces of Cabinet Work of the best materials and finest workmanship, which he proposes to sell considerably below the current prices.

Commissions and orders punctually answered.

## TO ALL DEALERS IN BLACK CATTLE.

**THESE** are to give notice, That the **STRATHGAVEN TRYST**, which held last year in Ross-shire the second Tuesday of August, is this year, at the desire of several dealers, put off till the Third Tuesday of said month; and to continue every Third Tuesday of August yearly thereafter.—By this alteration, purchasers can drive their cattle immediately from Strathgavie to the Falkirk market.

By Authority of the Honourable the Principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy.

To be SOLD by public auction, on Tuesday the 20th May 1783, and to continue every day till all is sold off, within his Majesty's Naval Store-yard at Leith.

## A Very large assortment of all kinds of NAVAL

**STORES**, consisting of Sails, Cables, Hawfers, Coils of Ropes of all sizes, Hammocks, Bedding, Canvas, Nails, Leather, Ores, Tar, Oak and Elm Plank, Deals, and many other articles. Printed lists whereof will be ready to be delivered on Saturday the 10th current; and further information to be had by applying to John Thomson, his Majesty's naval store-keeper at Leith.

The roup to commence each day precisely at ten o'clock. The above are all new, and of the very best qualities; and being now divided into proper lots for sale, agreeable to the printed lists, any person may have an opportunity of seeing the same any day after tomorrow the 8th, previous to the sale, from ten to two o'clock.

And as a deposit of 25l. per cent. is to be made by the purchasers, all persons who attend the sale are to take notice thereof, and come prepared accordingly; and unless they shall be paid for and taken away by the end of thirty days, the deposit will be forfeited, and become the property of the Crown.

LEITH, 7th May 1783.

## INTIMATION

To the Creditors of DAVID TURNER Senior, Portioner in Dalkeith. **THAT** JOHN HALDANE writer in Edinburgh, having been appointed Trustee on the personal sequestrated estate of the said David Turner Senior, so far back as the year 1778, without hitherto calling a meeting of the bankrupt's creditors, to lay before them a state of his management, the said creditors therefore are intreated to appear by themselves, or their duly authorised, within John's Collection-house, on Wednesday the 28th instant, at one o'clock afternoon, in order to inspect the Trustee's accounts, and to direct his future management.

A very singular Case of a confirmed STONE cured by

## ADAMS'S SOLVENT.

Although the efficacy of this Medicine is universally acknowledged in complaints of the Stone and Gravel, and that it is not necessary further to expatiate thereon; yet as this case is so striking, and the circumstances may be attended with happy effects to sufferers under this malady, the proprietor is persuaded to let it be represented in this public manner.

**MR SCURRIER**, at Mr Stone's, Park-street, Grosvenor-Square, was attacked, several years ago, with grievous complaints, but which, for want of being ascertained and properly attended to, grew into a confirmed Stone; the painful influence of which is only to be described by those who are victims to its power. Suffice it to say, that it gained such an ascendancy over his constitution, that he could not walk but with exquisite pain; and at certain evacuations, the torture he felt occasioned his cries to be heard by his neighbours, and that often ten or twelve times in an hour. It is natural to suppose the Faculty was resorted to in so dreadful a dilemma, and he went the whole round of medicine, being deemed, from his age, (70 upwards) out of the limits of the operation. At this time, in the most despairing state, the Solvent was made known to him, and he took it a very considerable time, with no other apparent benefit than lengthening the intervals between the fits, and abating their violence when present. This palliation of his misery, however, encouraged him to proceed with unexampled patience, before a fragment of stone passed, although some fine particles of a chalky-like substance had been before seen. The extricating symptoms now abated considerably, and the bloody urine no longer appeared; and in this happy way, he continued, evacuating piece after piece, till he was wholly freed from the disorder, which is more than two years since; and he is now, though near 80 years of age, a wonderful instance of the efficacy of the Solvent, in rescuing him from torture and disease to health. His unrestrained gratitude, and that of his friends to this medicine, have superseded the author's objections to a public recital of this kind.—For a further account of this Medicine; reference may be had to Perry's Disquisition of the Stone, 6th Edition.

A fresh Cargo of the above valuable Medicine is just arrived from London, and is sold at ALEXANDER MANNERS'S, Merchant, below the Guard, south side of the street, second shop above the Tron Church, in bottles at One Guinea, Half a Guinea, and Five Shillings and Sixpence each; and so where else in Scotland. Prepared by S. PERRY, Surgeon, London.—At the above Place, Hamilton's Tincture for the Toothach, in bottles at 2s. 6d. and his Powder for the Teeth, at 1s. And, this day is published, price bound 3s. (dedicated to the Royal College of Physicians, London,) a new Edit. (being the 6th,) with additions, of

**A DISQUISITION OF THE STONE AND GRAVEL;** In which the occult causes of the Stone are assigned, its principles explained, shewing by what means a nucleus is formed which generates the stone; also the various methods of dissolving those from other diseases; the inefficacy of foamy liquors pointed out; together with a certain cure for this disorder, proved and illustrated by several remarkable cases. Likewise observations on the gout, when combined with the stone.

By S. PERRY, Surgeon.

London: Printed for T. BAKER, &c.

## NEW PRINTS

And Sold by J. SIBBALD, Parliament-square.

**THE LITTLE PIGS**, finely engraved in mezzotinto by Earle, after the celebrated original by Gainsborough, that was universally allowed to be the best painting at last exhibition; he his Boys, with dogs fighting 'ere at the present one; 7s. 6d. plain, or 15s. tinted the colour of the picture.

**SCENE FROM FINGAL**, engraved by Parker from a drawing by Barrelet, 10s. 6d.

**MIRANDA'S FIRST SIGHT OF FERDINAND**, from the Tempest, by Tomkins after Harding, the companion to Florizel and Perdita, 7s. 6d. and 1l. 1s. colour.

**A NAUAD**, by Bartolozzi after Cipriani, 5s.

**ROSALIND AND CELIA**, by Tomkins after Lawranson, same size as the three small prints from Thomson's Seasons, 6s. plain, and 12s. colour, very beautiful.

**EDWIN AND ANGELINA**, an interesting scene from Goldsmith's Hermit, by Macquard after Flaxman, same size and price as the last, and equally fine.

**THE HERMIT**, by Dickenson after a drawing by Miss Crewe, 5s.

**Mrs SIDDONS**, a small head, by Burke after Bateman, 2s. 6d.

**SUMMER AND WINTER**, two small heads, by Bartolozzi after Cipriani, 8s. the pair, extremely beautiful.

**THE CITY HUNT**, a very large print, by Bunbury, 15s.

With a great number of others, the London price marked upon each.

A fine impression of the celebrated print, **COUNT UGOLINO**, with his Children, starved in a Dungeon, engraved by Dixon after the only historical picture ever painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, 18s. scarce.

[The ANTIQUARIES of SCOTLAND having at last obtained his Majesty's Royal Charter, erecting them into a Body Politic and Corporate, after a warm opposition from several learned Societies, we apprehend it will be agreeable to most of our readers to know what passed on the occasion. The following papers are therefore submitted to the consideration of the Public, without any commentary.]

To the KING'S Most Excellent Majesty, The Humble PETITION of the SOCIETY of the ANTIQUARIES of SCOTLAND.

SHewETH,

**THAT**, in the year 1780, your petitioners, consisting of a number of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of this part of your Majesty's united kingdom, formed themselves into a society for investigating antiquities, as well as natural and civil history in general, with a view to the improvement of the minds of mankind, and to promote a taste for natural and useful knowledge; and the success of their endeavours has already far exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

That many men, of the first distinction for rank and learning, not only in the British dominions, but in other kingdoms, have, by ingenious dissertations, and valuable donations, contributed toward the prosperity of the Society.

That, beside donations of relics of antiquity, and of natural productions, several noblemen and gentlemen have contributed liberally in money, to enable the Society to carry their laudable views into execution.

That your Majesty's petitioners have purchased a house in the city of Edinburgh, for containing their books, papers, and other effects; but, not having a *nomen juris*, their rights to that property, to the effects at present in their possession, or to what they shall afterwards acquire, cannot be legally established, unless your Majesty is graciously pleased to grant them a Royal Charter.

Your Majesty's uniform patronage of the fine arts, and of useful literature, encourages them to hope, that you will extend your patronage to your petitioners, which will render the utility of their plan more diffusive, and effectually secure the heritable and moveable property they already possess, or may acquire.

Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant your Royal Letters Patent, under the seal appointed by the treaty of Union to be kept in Scotland, in place of the Great Seal formerly used, constituting and erecting the present members of the said Society, and all those who shall afterwards be admitted members, into one body politic and corporate, or legal incorporation, under the title and name of The Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland; and as such, and by such title and name, to have a perpetual endurance and succession, and to be able and capable to sue, plead, defend, and answer, and to be sued, impleaded, defended, and answered, in all or any of your Majesty's courts of judicature, with all other necessary clauses.

And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

Signed, in presence, and by appointment of a General Meeting of the said Society, this twenty-fifth day of May, in the year One thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.

BUCHAN, Prefes.

JAMES CUMMYNE, Sec.

**COPY** Reference to the LORD ADVOCATE written on the margin of the above petition.

Whitehall, 26th Sept. 1782.

His Majesty is pleased to refer this petition to the Right Hon. the Lord Advocate of Scotland, to consider thereof, and report his opinion; what may be properly done therein, whereupon his Majesty will declare his further pleasure.

(Signed)

T. TOWNSHEND.

**MEMORIAL** for the PRINCIPAL and PROFESSORS of the UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH.

**THE** Society of Scottish Antiquaries instituted here, in the year 1780, has two different objects, the antiquities of this country, and its natural history: In order to prosecute the study of these, they have opened a museum for the reception of records, charters, and other monuments, tending to illustrate the history and antiquities of Scotland; and also for collecting the various objects of natural history. They have lately applied for a charter from the Crown, in order to give them the permanency and privileges of a body corporate.

The *Senatus Academicus*, though sensible of the good intention with which the Society of Antiquaries was instituted; and

though they entertain in high respect for many of its members, are fully persuaded that a literary society may be formed on a plan more favourable to the progress of science and literature in Scotland, more suited to the state of the country, and more consistent with the interest of the University, and which they have good reason to believe will meet with the approbation of many respectable members of the Antiquarian Society. In countries of great extent, and where knowledge is much diffused, a considerable variety of literary societies may be established with advantage, and each pursue its separate object with ardour and success: but narrow countries do not admit of such a subdivision. There the interest of science and literature is more effectually promoted by one general society, which has for its object the various departments of philosophy, erudition, and taste. The reasons of this difference in management are obvious, and the practice and experience of Europe, during a hundred years, prove that they are well founded. Upon the first establishment of literary societies in the last century, France was in a condition to form three numerous and distinct ones, the *Academie des Sciences*, the *Academie des Inscriptions et des Belles Lettres*, and the *Academie Françoise*.

In England, two literary societies are established, the Royal Society, and the Society of Antiquaries. But, in the other kingdoms of Europe, it has been judged more expedient to institute only one literary society, to which the cultivation of all the different branches of science, erudition, and taste, is committed. This is the constitution of the Academies of Berlin, Göttingen, St Petersburg, &c. Scotland ought not to form its literary plans upon the model of the more extensive kingdoms in Europe, but in imitation of these which are more circumscribed. Every person acquainted with the state of science and literature among us, must allow that one society is fully sufficient for the reception of all who are entitled to be members of it.

If it would be improper to multiply literary societies in a narrow country, the impropriety of multiplying separate public collections, either in the line of antiquities or of natural history, is still more evident. Scotland may furnish one good collection in each of these departments. The Library of the Faculty of Advocates has been, during a century, the repository of every thing that tends to illustrate the history, the antiquities, and the laws of this country. The collection is very considerable, though still far from being complete. By its situation, it is easily accessible to the courts of justice, and to the practitioners at the bar. It is humbly submitted, whether an attempt to form a new and rival collection, be a measure prudent, expedient, and of advantage to the public.

The Museum of the University of Edinburgh contains those objects of natural history which are exhibited by the Professor of that branch of science to his students, and are illustrated by him in the course of his lectures. This professorship was instituted and endowed by his present Majesty, and will be of great utility in perfecting the plan of education in this University. It appears to the *Senatus Academicus*, that the establishment of another public Museum would not only intercept the communication of many specimens and objects which would otherwise have been deposited in the Museum of the University; but may induce and enable the Society of Antiquaries to institute a lectureship of natural history, in opposition to the professorship in the University. This there is greater reason to apprehend, as a motion was made in that Society, soon after its institution, to appoint one of their own number a lecturer in natural history; and though the measure was over-ruled at that time, by the exertion of gentlemen friendly to the University; yet such a disposition appears in other members of that Society, that it may again be resumed.

It is therefore proposed, that, instead of granting a charter to the Scots Antiquaries, as a separate society, that a society shall be established by charter upon a more extensive plan, which may be denominated, "The Royal Society of Scotland," and shall have for its object all the various departments of science, erudition, and Belles Lettres.

That a certain number of persons respectable for their rank, their stations, or their knowledge, shall be named by the Royal Charter, with powers to choose the original members of the Society; and to frame regulations for conducting their inquiries and proceedings, and for the future elections of members.

That whatever collection of antiquities, records, MSS. &c. shall be acquired by this Royal Society, shall be deposited in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates, and all objects of natural history acquired by it, shall be deposited in the Museum of the University of Edinburgh; so as both may be most accessible to the members of the Society, to the public, and of most general utility.

Signed in name and by appointment of the *Senatus Academicus*.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Principal;

To the Right Honourable the LORD ADVOCATE of Scotland,

**MEMORIAL** of the PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY of EDINBURGH.

AN association was long ago formed in this city, for promoting natural knowledge, and consisted of several persons of this country, distinguished for their learning and abilities, and foreigners of the greatest eminence. This Society is sufficiently known over all Europe, by the name of the *Philosophical Society of Edinburgh*, and its reputation so well established by means of its publications, under the title of *Philosophical and Literary Essays*, that persons of the greatest eminence in the republic of letters, think it an honour to be members, and are careful to publish their title in the front of their works.

The Society flatter themselves, that your Lordship will judge their institution not unworthy of the protection of a government distinguished by its encouragement of literary exertions; and relying on the zeal with which your Lordship promotes every measure conducive to the honour and interests of this country, they had resolved to request your Lordship's patronage to an application for a Royal Charter, to erect them into a body cor-



porate; but, they are informed, that the University of Edinburgh have transmitted to your Lordship a memorial containing a proposal for establishing by Royal Charter, a Society in Edinburgh, on the model of those in St Petersburg, and Berlin, for the more general purpose of cultivating every branch of science, erudition, and taste. The Philosophical Society are sensible of the superior advantages of such an establishment, and being guided by no partial views, and very willing to make a part of so useful a body, hoping by this means to reap the advantages of a more general communication of knowledge, than their present institution can promise.

Wishing, therefore, to join their labours in a general literary effort, the Philosophical Society humbly presume to recommend themselves to your Lordship's patronage, in full confidence, that if the proposed general institution shall be honoured with your Lordship's approbation and support, the interests and purposes of their association will meet with that attention to which their present share of public estimation seems to give them an equitable claim.

(Signed) WILLIAM CULLEN, V. P.  
Edinburgh, Dec. 14. 1782.

COPY LETTER from some of the CURATORS of the ADVOCATES LIBRARY.

My LORD,

BEING informed that the Society of Antiquaries here have applied to his Majesty for a Royal Charter, and it having been suggested that this institution may prove hurtful to the library of the Faculty of Advocates, of which we are the present Curators, we have thought it our duty to take the matter under consideration.

For a century past, the Advocates Library has been the general repository of the ancient manuscripts and monuments illustrating the history and antiquities of Scotland, where they may be considered as under the immediate protection of the College of Justice, of which our Society forms a principal branch, and where they are at all times easily accessible to the practitioners of the law, as well as to any others that may have occasion to inspect them. To form a separate and rival repository, which is intended by the present Antiquarian Society, is not only unnecessary but inexpedient, as one effect of it must be to divide, and put under different management, valuable manuscripts which ought to be together, and in one and the same collection.

These considerations appear to us of great weight; and we are also informed, that a plan has been proposed for establishing a Royal Society, upon a more enlarged footing, and which, while it will promote inquiries regarding our history and antiquities, may, at the same time, be so conducted, as not to interfere, in any degree, with the Advocates Library. In these circumstances, we apprehend that the whole business is of such consequence to the Faculty of Advocates, and to the public, as to make it proper, at least to apply for a delay in granting any Royal Charter to the Society of Antiquaries, till the matter shall be fully and deliberately considered. We, therefore, think it our duty to request your Lordship that you will be so good as to use your interest for this purpose. And we have the honour to be,

My LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient servants,  
(Signed) ILLAY CAMPBELL.  
ROBERT BLAIR.  
ALEX. ABERCROMBY.  
ALEX. TYTLER.

Edinburgh, December 3. 1782.  
Lord Advocate.

[To be continued.]

From the London Papers, May 15.

Peterburgh, April 11. Yesterday we lost one of our first, and indeed the brightest ornament of the age, the celebrated Comte Nikita Panin, a Minister whose name will live in the memory of our latest posterity, as one who has traced the way to immortality to our great and good Sovereign. This true and excellent patriot died about eleven o'clock this morning, in the arms of his royal pupil the Grand Duke, whose early youth he has trained up in the practice of those virtues which, we have every reason to hope, will make that Prince one day the best and most powerful Sovereign. The last transaction of Comte Panin, and which alone would be sufficient to establish his reputation as a statesman upon the most lasting foundation, is the following convention between the Courts of Russia and Portugal, ratified and exchanged by and between the respective plenipotentiaries.

The treaty consists of eight articles, or heads, in substance as follows:

Article 1. Their Majesties, the Empress of all the Russias, and the Queen of Portugal, convinced of the solidity and forcible evidence of the principles laid down in the declaration, bearing date the 18th of February 1780, concerning the Armed Neutrality, their above said Majesties do declare, that they not only assent freely and fully to the said principles, but on all occasions will concur, by every efficacious means, to keep them up in their full force, and take care that they be scrupulously adhered to.

Art. 2. Be it understood, that the present convention is not, by any means, to be construed as tending to annul the treaties now subsisting between the distinct powers of Russia or Portugal, or other European Courts whatever; but on the contrary, such treaties, and the stipulations therein made, will as fully bind the said powers as they did any time previous to the present convention, which is not to invalidate, much less to enforce, a violation of the afore said treaties.

Art. 3. The two high contracting powers will continue to observe the most exact neutrality, and rigorously enforce the preventing of all prohibited trade being carried on by their respective subjects with the powers now at war. By prohibited trade is understood all those goods and merchandises *verbatim* expressed in the 10th and 11th articles of the treaty of commerce concluded between Russia and Great Britain, on the 20th of June 1766.

Art. 4. In case, notwithstanding all imaginable care to prevent it, the Russian or Portuguese merchantmen should be taken or insulted by ships belonging to any of the belligerent powers, the complaints of the aggrieved Sovereign shall be supported and enforced by the other confederate's most serious and urgent remonstrances; and if, contrary to all expectation, justice should be denied, the said high contracting powers will concert together on the means of obtaining redress by reprisals.

Art. 5. If it should so happen, that either or both of the said powers be attacked or molested, on account and in hatred

of the present convention, they shall join together for a mutual defence, in order to procure themselves a full satisfaction, both for the insult offered to their flag, and the damages sustained by their subjects.

Art. 6. The present stipulation shall be permanent on both sides, and be added as a rule, whenever the right of neutrality shall be called in question.

Art. 7. The two contracting powers will give notice amicably to the other Sovereigns now at war, of this present mutual agreement.

Art. 8. The present convention shall be ratified by the contracting powers, and the said ratifications interchanged within four months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

[N. B. They have been ratified since, and exchanged.]  
In witness whereof, we, the Plenipotentiaries, &c. have signed and sealed the present.

Given at Petersburg, 1783.

Signed, Comte John L'Osterman, (L. S.)

Alex. de Bezherodks, (L. S.)

Pierre de Bouchanin, (L. S.)

Fr. Jos. D'Horta Machado, (L. S.)

HOUSE OF PEERS, Wednesday, May 14.

Heard counsel further in the cause between Chalmers and Brown. Affirmed the decree.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday an express arrived at the Admiralty from Falmouth, with advice of the Halifax packet being arrived there from New York. She failed from thence the 20th of April, and brings a confirmation of the great rejoicings that were in the different parts of America, in consequence of the peace. Several transports were arrived there from Jamaica and the Leeward Islands, in order to carry off the troops, but no time was appointed for the evacuation of the garrison. By this packet we likewise learn, that several vessels were arrived at Boston and Philadelphia from France and Holland. The packet that sailed from Falmouth the 24th of February was arrived at New York. *Eng. Chron.*

The above dispatches were brought by Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, who was officially charged with them from General Sir Guy Carleton. The accounts further state, that as soon as the regular official information was received of the peace being actually concluded, Sir Guy convened the troops then quartered at New York, and informed them, that the orders he had received from government respecting them, was, that they were to retire to Nova Scotia, and, as an encouragement for their so doing, he had authority to allow them six months pay in advance. Several of the regiments refused quitting the province of New York, and intimating a fixed resolution of taking up their residence, in that part of the country, were of course disbanded, and have become subjects of the United States of America. The regiment commanded by Colonel Thompson, is one of those that consented to be removed to Nova Scotia, and are now quartered at Halifax. We are happy to be informed through the medium of the above dispatches, that the Americans, as well those invested with power, as the general body of the people, indicate every disposition towards a sincere reconciliation with this country, and that no doubt whatever is to be entertained but that we shall possess a decided preference with them in every article of commercial dealing, although, for obvious reasons, their partiality cannot be openly avowed. *Ibid.*

The Hussar frigate of 28 guns, Capt. Russell, is arrived at Portsmouth from New York, which place she left the 18th of April, being sent home by Admiral Digby with dispatches from Sir Guy Carleton and himself. General Robertson, the second in command, with several other officers from New York, came over passengers in her; and many more had obtained leave of absence, but could not get ready time enough before she sailed. The Secretary of State's letter, advising of the peace, had been received, with a duplicate of the preliminary articles, on the perusal of which the loyalists hung their heads in silent sorrow, but the army rejoiced at the expectation of being soon in England. Desertion had lately been very prevalent amongst them, in consequence of which, double centinels were placed to prevent it; notwithstanding which, considerable numbers found means to make their escape, particularly the foreign soldiers, who will return to Europe with thinned ranks. General Carleton had sent Congress a copy of the articles of peace, but sufficient time had not elapsed to know how the same would be received by the country, though peace must doubtless be welcome to them, as the people were quite tired of war; and there appeared a more favourable disposition than usual towards Britain, since the expectation of peace, inasmuch that several of the American traders had begun to prepare articles of Commerce, which they declared were for the English market.

The King's Proclamation for peace with the powers at war, was publicly read at New York on the 8th of April.

A number of soldiers having been enticed away by admitting people indiscriminately within the British lines at New York, a proclamation had been issued that nobody would hereafter be admitted, without having first obtained a passport from the proper office there.

Yesterday there was a levee at St James's, which did not break up till near five o'clock, after which the Duke of Portland, and the Secretaries of State, had separate conferences with his Majesty till near six.

The same day the Earl of Sandwich kissed his Majesty's hand, on being appointed Ranger of St James's and Hyde Parks, in the room of the Earl of Orford; as did Lord Hinchinbroke, on being appointed Master of the Stag-Hounds.

Yesterday the Rev. Dr Smallwood kissed the King's hand, on being promoted to the Bishoprick of St David's: As did the Rev. Dr Warren, on being promoted to the see of Bangor.

Same day the new French Ambassador, being introduced by the Lord in waiting, had an audience of his Majesty to deliver his credentials: And at the same time Mons. Moutier, the late Secretary, took leave, on his return to Paris.

Yesterday the Duc de Chartres, Duc de Fitz-James, and Count Conflans, lately arrived in town from France, were introduced to his Majesty, and graciously received.

Duke de Fitz-James, who attends the Duke de Chartres in his excursion to this country, is nearly allied to many of the great families in England: He is grandson to the famous Marshal Duke of Berwick, son to our King James II. and, consequently, he is related to the Richmonds, the Graftons, the Southamptons, the Waldegraves, the Mulgraves, the Hertfords, the Harringtons, &c. and as the Duke of Berwick's mother was sister to the famous Duke of Marlborough, Duke de Fitz-James, of course, is related to the Marlboroughs and Spencers.

The Earl of Ely, in Ireland, who died lately at Bath, is succeeded in title and estate by his nephew Col. Tottenham Loftus. There are no less than eight implicit boroughs upon the estate.

Monday evening, as the Prince of Wales was returning to town on horseback, and Mr Thomson, surgeon, of Kensington, was returned from Knightbridge, they rode violently against each other, and were both thrown a considerable distance from their horses. We are happy to find, his Royal Highness escaped unhurt, and that Mr Thomson is but slightly bruised.

The young Prince and Princess are happily recovered from the inoculation, and have had them favourable.

PRICE OF STOCKS, MAY 12.

Bank Stock, 134½	India Stock, 135
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 85½ a 86	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 67½ a 68	India Bonds, —
3 per cent. red. 66½ a 67	Exch. Bills, 2 a 2 diff.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 92 a 93 diff.
Long Ann. 20 7-16ths	3 per cent. Scrip. 69½
Short Ann. 1778, 14½ a 3-16ths	4 per cent. Scrip. 87½
South Sea Stock, —	Light Long. Ann. 20 15-16ths a 21
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Omnium, 61 a 7 a 5½ prem.
Ditto New Ann. 66½	100 Ticks, 141 17 s.
Ditto 1751, —	

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, MAY 12.

Wheat, 36 s. a 52 s.	Beans, 33 s. a 35 s.
Barley, 20 s. a 31 s. 6 d.	Ticks, 24 s. a 30 s.
Rye, 30 s. a 33 s.	Tares, 24 s. a 28 s.
Oats, 18 s. a 26 s.	Rape Seed, —
Pale Malt, 40 s. a 44 s.	Per Sack.
Amber ditto 41 s. a 44 s.	Fine Flour 42 s. a 44 s.
Pease, 32 s. a 36 s.	Second Sort, 39 s. a 40 s.
Hog ditto, 38 s. a 34 s.	Third Sort, 30 s. a 37 s.

WIND AT D E A L,

MAY 14. S. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, May 15.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, MAY 15. 1783.

"By letters which arrived over land from Bombay the 10th instant, dated the 17th, 18th, and 24th of January last, the Court of Directors received the following intelligence from that Presidency, viz.

"Colonel Humberstone marched from Calicut the 2d of September.

"After reducing some small forts on the March, arrived with his detachment before Palacatcherry the 19th of October. The next day he made a sudden retreat, harassed by the enemy, to Mungury Cathah, one of the forts which he had reduced, about eight miles distant from Palacatcherry, and in the retreat lost his baggage and provisions. Major Hutchinson, of the 98th regiment, died of his wounds.

"The 29th of November, the Government of Bombay received a letter from the Governor General and Council of Bengal, stating, that they had sent a remittance of fifteen lacks of rupees to Bombay, by bills in favour of the Chief and Council at Surat; upon the assurance of which supply that Government proceeded with the utmost vigour in their preparations for an expedition against the possessions of Hyder Ally upon the Malabar coast.

"Colonel Humberstone's situation appeared so critical, that it was determined by the Government of Bombay to send a strong reinforcement to Calicut, under the command of General Mathews.

"The armament accordingly left Bombay the 12th of December, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Africa.

"The force which accompanied General Mathews consisted of upwards of 400 Europeans, rank and file, and 1500 Sepoys, to which three battalions of Sepoys were to be added so soon as they could arrive from the northern station.

"Colonel Humberstone receiving intelligence that Tippoo Saib had arrived with a large force on the northern banks of the Coleroon, and that there was great reason to apprehend his views were directed against the detachment under his command, the Colonel, on the 12th of November, blew up the fort of Mungury Cathah, and retired to Ramgaree.

"The intelligence proved well founded. Tippoo Saib concealing his march with great ability, had moved with incredible rapidity towards Palacatcherry, where he arrived the 17th. Colonel Humberstone obtaining timely intelligence thereof, blew up Ramgaree, and having previously sent off his baggage, retreated early in the morning of the 19th towards Panany, where the army arrived in safety the next day, having only one officer and six men wounded, though closely pressed by the enemy, who came up with them on the first day's march, and consisted of about 10,000 cavalry and 8000 regular infantry, amongst which were Lally's corps, and about 6000 Polylgars.

"Colonel Humberstone, on his arrival at Panany, delivered over the command to Colonel Macleod, who was just arrived from Madras, and who immediately found himself invested by a formidable enemy.

"The position of the English army were strong from natural advantages, and which was soon improved by works thrown up for that purpose.

"The army had likewise the assistance of the Pondicherry armed ship, and the Juno frigate. After an ineffectual cannonade for some days on the part of the enemy, Colonel Macleod, induced by false intelligence of their force, made an attempt to surprise them in their camp early in the morning of the 25th; but on forcing the out-works, and making some prisoners, he received such undoubted information of their strength, that he determined to retire without prosecuting the attempt.

"The enemy soon afterwards made a vigorous and regular attack upon the Colonel's lines and works with their whole army, led by Lally at the head of the Europeans, but they were entirely defeated with considerable loss; 200 of the enemy, which were not carried off, were buried by the English, whose loss was inconsiderable. A French officer, who led one of the columns in the attack, was taken prisoner.

"Tippoo Saib recrossed the river a few days afterwards, and in the morning of the 12th of December suddenly encamped, and returned by rapid marches to Palacatcherry.

"Soon after the defeat of Tippoo Saib, Colonel Macleod, was reinforced from the fleet, by nearly 400 men of his Majesty's regiments; and when the whole of the Bombay troops had joined, it was computed that General Mathews would have about 1500 Europeans, and six battalions of Sepoys under his command.

"General Mathews receiving intelligence at Coa, that the detachment to the southward was in no danger, resolved to land the troops at Mirjee river, about five leagues to the northward of Onere; he immediately possessed himself of a fort called Rajah Munary, situated at the entrance of the river, and as soon



could be landed, intended to proceed to the principal Minors, about four miles up the river. The General, with a part of the shipping immediately to Panany, detached the troops from thence, except such as might be required for the defence of the possessions to the southward.

The General, however, of attacking Marce, the General proceeded to Onore, which was taken the 5th of January by the British, and about 7000 men were made prisoners. Two or three hundred killed or wounded; the loss of the British in the siege and at the storm, was very inconsiderable, excepting in the death of Lieutenant Charles Stuart, who fell through the body on the 28th of December, and next day.

Receipt of the orders of General Matthews, and the arrival of the Colossus Macleod embarked with 25 many from Panany as the vessels could receive, consisting of the Europeans, and the second battalion of the 8th and 11th battalions, with the elephants and mules, were left at Tellicherry, and were to follow, as conveyance could be provided for them under convoy of the British, which remained for that purpose, the 11th and 12th regiments as convoy to the first embarkation.

The British arrived at Bombay the 16th of January, having the troops safe to Onore.

Death of Heyder Ally was stated in the most positive terms, in a letter from Colonel Macleod, dated 10th of December; and the Colonel added the sudden death of Tippoo Saib in the night between the 11th and 12th of December, as a proof of his intelligence being authentic, as no confirmation of that event had been received at Onore, there was every reason to conclude that the intelligence was without foundation.

Account had been received at Bombay of the ratification of the treaty with Maratias; but Scindia continued to Anderson that it would be ratified, and also of his own intention, under all events, to the interests of the English.

Richard Bickerton arrived at Bombay from Madras the 11th of November, with the Gibraltar, Cumberland, Deception, and Inflexible, without having seen the fleet under General Matthews, and from the 14th to the 21st of November ships of Admiral Hughes's squadron arrived at Bombay, viz. the Burford and Eagle on the 14th; the Sultan, the Exeter, Lizard cutter, and Porpoise storeship, on the 15th; and the Minerva, and a Dutch prize, on the 21st; the frigate had arrived before on the 10th, with no intention of the Admiral of his intention of bringing the fleet to Onore.

The Hero, Monmouth, and Sceptre, were left by the Admiral to Onore.

The Medea had been dispatched to Bengal, to accompany General Coote with a passage thither, his ill state of health obliged him to resign the command of the army to General; but he intended to resume the command as soon as he could.

The Medea, with the Coventry and San Carlos, were appointed to cruise in the Bay for the protection of the grain vessels. The Admiral intended in a few days to dispatch the Eagle to Madras.

The Eagle had been repaired and sheathed with copper, and the Exeter was in dock for the same purpose, and was making to complete the squadron with all expedition.

The Admiral intended to sail as soon as 15 ships were ready to leave the Burford and Worcester to join him at Onore.

Large quantities of rice had been thrown into Fort St. George, and no accounts had been received of the French fleet appeared on any part of the coast of Coromandel, so late as the 10th of December. A country grab had arrived at Bombay, which left Bengal river the 23d of December, and came to the island of Ceylon, but without meeting a single ship.

The French fleet had suffered considerably, and one of the ships of battle was wrecked in the same gale which wrecked the Superbe. The L'Orient, of 74 guns, was lost in Bombay Bay, after the action of the 2d of Sept. and it was only reported that the French fleet was gone to Acheen.

The Substitute cutter arrived at Bombay from Johanna the 11th of November, with an account of the loss of the Compagnie Brilliant. Capt. Mears, late Commander, came on board.

The Substitute was dispatched from Bombay the 19th of November.

The Hawke sailed for Bengal the 16th of November, and returned from thence to Bombay with a cargo of rice, and to proceed to China.

The Morse came out of dock the 6th of January, and was ordered according to her destination.

The Southampton sailed the 5th of December for Bengal.

The Nassau and Royal Bishop sailed from Bombay the 11th of December, with troops and stores for the army, under command of General Matthews.

The Nassau was afterwards to proceed to Johanna, to receive the crew of the Brilliant, and from Johanna to Bengal, with liberty to touch at Madras at the Commander's discretion.

The Royal Bishop, when discharged by General Matthews, was to proceed to Anjengo.

The Norfolk, Major, and Nottingham, were arrived in Bombay and Madras.

The Royal Henry was on the Malabar Coast, having been sent from Fort St George with a reinforcement of his Majesty's troops.

Admiral received from Madras, dated the end of November, the arrival of the Worcester in Bengal on the 6th of December.

The Talbot and Ceres had failed for Masulipatam, and were to be dispatched from thence to Bengal.

The Alfred, Warren Hastings, Ganges, and Ann and were to proceed to Bengal; and the Blandford, with the ships of Sir Richard Bickerton's convoy, were to follow as soon as possible.

The Latham was to be dispatched to Negapatnam, with a reinforcement of Europeans for the southern army.

The Rochford, Tatar, and Deptford, were to be dispatched to Bengal to Europe; the two former were at the Ba-

tabulla Head, and it was supposed that all of them would sail by the 25th of December.

Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, Commodore King, and Commodore Sir Richard Bickerton, with the whole of the squadron, except three frigates, are safe arrived at Bombay, and the Admiral has expressed his intention of returning to the coast of Coromandel the moment that fifteen sail of the line can be put in condition for service; and there is the greatest reason to believe that Monsieur Suffren is gone to Mauritius, and that our squadron will be first on the Coromandel coast.

The Congress of the United States of America, it is said from authority, which is held to be unquestionable, have refused to ratify the provisional treaty of peace till after the British troops are withdrawn from New-York.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

No other business being before the House, the order of the day was read for hearing Council on Sir Thomas Rumbold's fall. Council were called accordingly. Left the House sitting as usual, when this business comes on, barely a boy.

Sir William Douglas of Kilhead, Baronet, died, at his house of Charlesfield, on the 16th instant.

On Saturday last died at Kirkcaldy, much and justly lamented, Mr Alexander Speers, minister of that parish.

By the ship Mentor, John Loughton commander, arrived at Greenock from New-York, after a passage of twenty-four days, we learn, that when the peace was announced there in the American newspapers, nothing but long faces were to be seen; silence reigned through the whole city; the poor Loyalists were embarking for Nova Scotia, and the Americans were coming to the town in numbers, who are quite astonished at Great Britain granting their independence, which they now say they did not want. There is a great appearance of confusion among them, and they dread much that they are sold to the French. The port of New-York was opened by proclamation for all American vessels, but no mention is made when the place was to be evacuated.

Extract of a letter from Inverness, May 14.

Lords Hailes and Henderland opened the Circuit Court at Inverness upon Friday the 9th current. The following trials were before the Court:—John Cameron McInnes vs. Thaddeus, in Letter Finlay, parish of Kilmanivag, and lordship of Lochaber, indicted for assaulting two strangers from the south country, in order to intimidate them from taking a lease of the grounds, which they were viewing, for a sheep farm, and firing a loaded gun at them, with an intention of bereaving them of their lives. The material witnesses having failed to appear, the Advocate-Depute gave up the trial. The Jury found the libel not proven, and he was absolved.—Alexander Fraser, alias MacTan, vs. Heames, vs. James Fraser, alias Bean; Donald Fraser, brother to James; and Donald Fraser, alias Happy, residents in Main, Braes of Aird, parish of Kiltarlity, Inverness-shire, indicted for deforcing officers of the revenue in the execution of their duty, not appearing, were fugitive.—James McKay, in parish of Lairg, and thire of Sutherland, indicted for stealing cattle, was, on his petition, banished Scotland for life.—Alexander McDonald, sheriff-clerk depute of Sutherland, indicted for shop-breaking and theft. He applied for a delay of trial till next Circuit, which was granted; the diet was deferred pro loco et tempore, and he was recommitted.—Ronald McDonald, late of Aberdeen, John and Archibald his sons, Margaret and Grizel his daughters, and Catharine Ferguson a servant maid, indicted for deforcing a messenger who was attempting to execute a caption against the father for a civil debt. The two daughters and the servant maid not appearing, were fugitive. The father and two sons went to trial. The Jury found the libel proven against the father, but not proven against the sons, who were thereupon absolved. Ronald the father was sentenced to a month's imprisonment, and to find bail for his good behaviour, and to keep the peace for twelve months, under 500 merks penalty.—James Cumming, mafon in Achroisk, parish of Cromdale, in Inverness-shire, indicted for sheep-stealing. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged at Inverness upon the 18th of July next. The Jury recommended him to mercy, in regard they considered the thefts charged only as one act of theft, to the amount of 12 sheep; and that the charge of being habite and repute a thief, was not insisted in by the prosecutor. This trial lasted near 15 hours. The Court rose this day, which closes the northern circuit.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 13.

Yesterday morning the Right Hon. William Wyndham Grenville, Principal Secretary to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and Mr Hackett, one of the messengers, arrived in the Le Despencer packet, Furnace, from Holyhead.

All Lord Temple's baggage is packed, and will be shipped to-morrow. The cellars are cleared, and the wines on their passage to Stowe. The Major Domo has scarce a single bottle left to wet the whistles of any of his dearly beloved friends and pufflers, and will inevitably sink into his former consequence.

Two days ago a French vessel (the first of that nation arrived here since the peace) entered the harbour from Bretagne, laden with plaster, wine, &c.

Sunday, the Crawford, Morrison, from Greenock, with merchandise, arrived in this port.

By the Sheriff's determination for the shire of Lanark this quarter, the prices of grain were found as follow, viz.

Wheat,	2 9 2½
Pease and Beans,	2 2 0
Barley and Bear,	1 14 1½
Oats,	1 8 10½
Oat Meal,	1 0 2

per quarter.

per boll.

LETTERS on the Character and Manners of the Portuguese, shall have a place first opportunity.

MERLIN in our next.

Y's Strictures are very just, but would give offence.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, May 19. Adventure tender, Fortine, from Portsmouth, in ballast; Lucy tender, Behannah, from ditto, with ditto; Enleavour, Dunnot, from Easdale, with flates; Betty, Mackenzie, from Dantais, with wheat; Friendship, Milne, from Aberdeen, with goods; Success, Ferrier, from Leven, with green wood; Euphros, Malcom, from Aberdeen, with goods; Hubel and May, Harlow, from Alcomouth, with oats; John, Robertson, from ditto, with ditto; Glasgow Packet, Hanton, from Dundee, with sugar; Albion, Mackinnon, from Easdale, with flates; Jean, Napier, from Sealock, with yettin; Providence, Jones, from Alloa, with coals; Fellowship, MacLaren, from Clackmannan, with ditto; Peggie, Macculloch, from Borrowstounness, with ditto.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, May 9. Janie, Ferguson, from Dublin, with goods; James, Niven, from Conway, with timber; Peggie, Williamson, from Dublin, in ballast;—To. Anne, Mackellar, from Newry, in ballast; Anne, MacLachlan, from Easdale, with flates; Daniel and Nancy, Greenlees, from Cork, with goods; Su-

Se, Sharp, from Bristol, with goods; Nancy, Angus, from Belfast, with goods.—11. Greenock, MacLachlan, from Newry, with goods; John, MacArthur, from Londonderry, in ballast; William, Stewart, from Biddford, with oats.—12. Mary, Martin, from —, in ballast; May, Law, from Drogheda, with limestone.—13. Rachel, Maclean, from Lochmilly, with goods; a tender, from England, with discharged seamen.—14. Jean, Maclean, from Larnoe, with limestone; Mentor, Loughton, from New York, with tobacco; Southall, Nemy, from Strangford, with goods; Jean, Brown, from Killbegs, in ballast.—15. Gratton, Black, from Larnoe, with limestone.—16. Peggie, MacLachlan, from ditto, with ditto.

ARRIVED AT SEALOCK, May 14. Cupid, Calvert, from Lynn, with barley; Ely and Peggy, Murray, from Leith, with wheat and oats.—15. Sea Nymph, Jerry, from Wells, with barley; New Urlich, Winklands, from Dantais, with wheat.—16. Sally, Nurf, from Lynn, with oats and peas; Jess, Brown, from Leith, for Glasgow.

LOST.

AMINIATURE PICTURE, set in Gold, with Pearls on the top, and C.C. done in hair on the back.—Whoever hath found it will bring it to Alexander Gairdner Jeweller, who will give a handsome reward.

MONEY LOST.

THERE was dropped this day, betwixt Edinburgh and Musselburgh, a Letter addressed to William Law, Esq. containing SIX GUINEA NOTES of the Royal Bank of Scotland. Any person that has found the same, on returning to Mr Law Surgeon, Parliament-cloak, shall be handsomely rewarded.

MONEY ADVANCED.

LARGE SUMS OF MONEY for immediate advance, on different securities. No less than 200l. will be advanced, nor more than 1000l. to one person, nor for any longer time than five years. Gentlemen, Merchants, or Traders, &c. may be supplied with either of the above sums, on the security of insuring their lives in London, or on joint lives of persons in a good state of health, if not of age, will answer. Security may be relied on, if business is concluded or not.—All letters (post paid) and notes etc. will be duly answered, pointing out the mode to conclude the business.

Address for S. O. Lemon, Esq. at the post-office, Ilkworth, Middlesex, till called for.

THERE is now OPEN FOR SALE, at JOHN NEALL and SON'S Warehouse, Lower end of the City Guard, A QUANTITY OF PRINTED COTTONS, MUSLINS, GAUZE, RIBBONS, LACES, and LUTESTRINGS, which will be sold much below the usual prices, for ready money only.

CARRIER between Edinburgh and Perth.

A DAM KAY humbly offers his services to the Public, as a CARRIER between Edinburgh and Perth. He will set out from Perth every Wednesday, beginning upon Wednesday the 28th of May instant; and arrive at Edinburgh the next day, from whence he will set out every Friday thereafter, and arrive at Perth upon the Saturdays.

Those who favour him with their employment will please to send their goods and parcels to him, at James Duncan's, first door below the head of the Covenant Close, a little above the Guard, Edinburgh, and to his quarters in Perth, opposite to Mr Patrick Bisset's, copper-smith, George's Street, which will be carefully and expeditiously conveyed, and delivered as directed.

He hopes to merit the confidence and favour of the Public, by his honesty, attention, and diligence. In the mean time, as he has not at present the good fortune to be generally known, he begs leave to refer the Public, for his character, to George Muir, Esq. of Callicrairie, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, and Edmund Ferguson, Esq. of Balmund, at Cupar of Angus, who know him well, and will recommend him as a careful, active, diligent, and honest man.

To be LET, for a term of nineteen years from Martinmas next, THE FARM and MILL of BURNGRANGE, lying in the parish of Orwell, and shire of Kinross. The Farm consists of 124 Scots acres of good arable land, with 33 acres of muir adjoining. It is near to lime and coal; and there is a good steading of houses on the grounds. The Mill, which has a constant supply of water, was lately rebuilt and repaired; and the machinery of it is of modern construction. Being within three miles of Kinross, and in the neighbourhood of other market-towns, it is well situated for carrying on an extensive meal trade, exclusive of the thirle.

Proposals in writing may be made to General Skene's factor, at Pitfour, by Falkland; or to James Thomson writer to the signet, Hanover Street.

To be LET, by public roup, in the house of Mrs Clyde vintner in Kirkcaldy, on Saturday the 14th day of June next, betwixt the hours of eleven and twelve mid-day.

The FARM of BEG, lying in the parish of Auchtermuchty, three miles north from Kirkcaldy, as presently possessed by Mr James Miller. This farm consists of upwards of 320 acres, all arable except about 20 acres, is inclosed and subdivided, partly with stone dykes, and partly with ditch and hedge, and lies within a mile of coal and lime. There is a good road to Kirkcaldy and Kinghorn, where every thing sells at good prices; and there is an excellent house upon the farm lately built, of two full floors, having a kitchen, parlour, bed-room, and milk-house, and other conveniences in the first storey, and consisting of four bed-rooms in the second storey, with suitable offices.

For further particulars, enquire at John Moir writer to the signet, or John Anderson at Cluny, near the farm, who will show the premises.

SALE OF LANDS IN EDINBURGH-SHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup in the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 25th day of June next, between five and six o'clock afternoon.

The Lands of REDHALL, lying in the parish of Fala, and shire of Edinburgh, fifteen miles south from Edinburgh, on the great road to Newcastle, and within eight miles of Haddington and Falkirk.

The lands consist of about 168 acres English measure; are pleasantly situated, inclosed, and subdivided into parks of proper sizes, all well watered and sheltered, and at present wholly in grass.

There is a very genteel mansion-house on the lands, lately built, and well finished, consisting of a large parlour, drawing-room, dining-room, and six bed-chambers, besides several good garret apartments, and kitchen, with other conveniences, in the upper storey; and a set of convenient offices, and pigeon-house, all in good repair.

There is likewise a good deal of thriving planting and policy on this estate, of which a considerable quantity may be immediately cut without hurting the place.

When last let in tack, the rent was 1601. Sterling.

The lands hold of the town of Edinburgh for payment of a feu-duty of 301. Scots.

John Weir at Redhall will show the estate.—For further particulars enquire at John Moir writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

FOR NEW YORK and BOSTON, THE BRIG GLASGOW, JAMES PATRICK Mader, Now lying at Greenock, is ready to take on board goods, and will be clear to sail by the 15th June.

For freight or passage, apply to Gabriel Wood and Co. or John Kippen, merchants, Greenock.

The Glasgow is a stout vessel, sails fast, and has very good accommodations for passengers.

FOR CHARLESTOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA, The Ship MARY and BETSEY, (About 300 tons burden) Captain JOHN GRINDLAY, Lying in the harbour of Greenock, now taking on board goods, and will be clear to sail by the 1st of June.

For freight or passage, apply to John Duguid, Glasgow, or Messrs Anderson, Fullarton, and Co. Greenock.—She has excellent accommodation for passengers, Glasgow, 15th May 1783.





# ARMY, NAVY, and MARINE AGENCY.

**MR ALEXANDER SHAW**, late a Captain in the 60th Regiment, above twenty years standing in the Army, takes this earliest opportunity which his situation has permitted, of offering to his friends in the army and marine corps, and the profession in general, his services as an Agent, for half pay or otherwise, as Gentlemen may be pleased to employ him. He therefore intreats the countenance and support of his friends in their undertakings, assuring all such as may have the goodness to favour him with their business, that his utmost endeavours shall be faithfully exerted to give them every possible satisfaction in any manner of business they may have to transact in London.

All letters directed to Mr Shaw, or personal application made to him, at his house, Northumberland-street, Strand, or British Coffeehouse, Cockspur-street, shall be most punctually attended to.

## COAL-WORKS AND FIRE ENGINES.

**THE DYART COAL COMPANY** being DISSOLVED on the 10th current, this is to give notice, That the Coal-Works at Dyart will be carried on in future under the firm of **DYART NEW COAL COMPANY**; to whom all merchants, shipmasters, and others, may apply. They may depend upon dispatch and good usage.

This Coal being long and generally known, it is unnecessary to say any thing of the quality, further than that it is a good house-coal, answers foreign markets, particularly Holland, Hamburg, Copenhagen, and Gottenburgh; and has been always in great estimation for burning limestone.

A Man sufficiently qualified as Engineer, to take charge of two Fire Engines erected on these works, is immediately wanted. Constant attendance will be necessary; and as there is already a book-keeper, he will have little to do with books or accounts.

## Lands in Linlithgowshire to be Sold.

**THAT** upon Wednesday the 21st day of May current, at 12 o'clock noon, there is to be exposed to sale by public roup, within the house of George Jarvey, vintner in Bathgate.

**ALL** and **WHOLE** the Lands of **TORBANE-TREES**, lying within the parish of Bathgate, and shire of Linlithgow, as the same are presently possessed by John Whyte, William Bryce, Robert Gilmour, and Peter Thomson. The yearly rent of these lands, after deduction of public burdens, is about 611. Sterling; they hold blench of a subject superior, are all inclosed, a great part of them are divided and surrounded with strips of planting, and the plantations are in a thriving condition. There is a good Manion House on the lands, with offices, which, with the other farm-houses, are in good repair.—401 of the price will be allowed to remain in the purchaser's hands, upon proper security.—The lands are situated in a delightful part of the country, two miles from Bathgate, and one from Whitburn.

For further particulars intending purchasers may apply to Robert Dick, at Mr Keay's writer, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, or David Corbet, writer in Bathgate, either of whom will shew the title deeds, articles, and conditions of sale, and who have power to conclude a private bargain, for all or any part of the said lands.

Andrew Dick at Trees will shew the premises.

## SALE OF LANDS IN KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

**TO** be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 25th of June 1783, between the hours of five and six afternoon, (the sale positively to proceed that day).

The **LANDS** after mentioned, either together or in the

**Lot I.**—The Lands of **PEARTREE** and **KNOCKJIG**, lying within the parish of Kirkpatrick-Irongray and stewardry of Kirkcudbright.—These Lands are in the proprietor's natural possession, but might be set at a rent of 40 l. or 50 l. They lie about six or seven miles from Laghall, near Dumfries, where lime is landed; part of them is already limed, and the whole well inclosed and properly divided. There is a good deal of wood on these lands, also an orchard, &c. The teinds are valued, and a decret of sale thereof obtained.

**Lot II.**—The Lands of **PIBBLE**, lying in the parish of Kirkcudbright and stewardry of Kirkcudbright. These lands are set at 52 l. 10 s. 6 d. upon a tack for nineteen years from Whitunday 1779. They consist of above 720 acres, partly arable, and meadow, and partly muir-ground. They lie within two miles of Ferrytown, where plenty of shells are to be had; part of them is already limed, and the whole well inclosed and properly divided. The teinds are valued.

**Lot III.**—Half of the Lands of **KILDALE**, lying in the borough-ries of Kirkcudbright, which might be set at a rent of 1 l. 5 s.

**Lot IV.**—The Seller's Liferent Superiority of the Lands of **CHAP-PELTOWN**, lying in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright.

The articles of roup, &c. to be seen in the hands of William Keith accountant, or John Tait, jun. writer to the signet, Hanover Street, Edinburgh; to either of whom, or to John Thomson, writer in Kirkcudbright, persons desirous of further information may apply.

**TO** be SOLD by public voluntary roup within the Exchange, coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 28th of July next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Estates of **BARSKOECH** and **EARLSTON**, either in whole or in the following Lots, viz.

**Lot I.** The lands of Garvorries, Drumblie, Lochsprag, Largmore, Clentie, Dickeloun, Burnhead, and Knockhearn, all lying in the parish of Kells, and stewardry of Kirkcudbright; they pay of yearly rent 471. Sterling, or thereby, and have upon them some natural and planted wood, both fit for cutting. If the lands in this lot do not sell altogether, they will be exposed in such parcels as purchasers may incline.

**Lot II.** The Mains of Earlsfoun, with the manion-house, garden and offices, and salmon-fishing in the river Kenn, the Mill of Earlsfoun, miltures, mill-lands, and Milton-Park, lying in the parish of Dalry, and stewardry of Kirkcudbright, and the Mains of Barskeoch, lands of Over Barskeoch, Hannatoun, Berchoich, Greenloop, Crommie Park, and Caven, lying in the said parish of Kells. The yearly rent of these lands is about 3301. Sterling, and there is upon them a great extent of very valuable wood, both natural and planted, valued, per signed estimate, ready to be shown, at about 33001. Sterling.

**Lot III.** The lands of Capenoch and Culhae, lying in the parish of Kirkcudbright, and shire of Wigton. They afford a freehold qualification upon old extent. Culhae was let at last Whitunday for three years, at 481. Sterling yearly. Capenoch is in the proprietor's possession, and estimate to be worth as much if let in tack.

**Lot IV.** The Lands of Waterside and Nether Barskeoch, with the Willow Isle, and Ferry Boat, all lying in the said parish of Kells. These lands were let a great while ago upon a long lease, whereof 19 years are yet to run, at the low rent of 281. 13s. 11d. Sterling. They have upon them, some valuable banks of wood, and afford a freehold qualification upon old extent; at expiry of the current lease, a very considerable additional rent will be got for them, at least three times the present rents.

These estates consist of about 14,000 Scots acres, mostly adapted for pasture of black cattle and sheep, free from winter storm, and abounding with great variety of game. The planting in Lot II. now fit for cutting, is worth at least 10001. Sterling. The natural wood in Lots II. and IV. is of 16 years growth, and when last cut, (neither timber or bark being then above one half of the present value) was sold for 20001. Sterling. The Farm Houses are in good order; considerable grass fums were paid for the tacks, which are mostly near expiring. The whole lands hold of the Crown; those in Lots I. and II. afford, by valuation, three freehold qualifications.

The Manion House of Earlsfoun and Office Houses are in very good repair, surrounded with policy, and pleasantly situate on the river Kenn, which runs through the whole of the above estates; and near the House forms a beautiful cascade, at the bottom of which there is an excellent salmon-fishing, valued in the Cefs-books at 51. Scots.

The progress of writs, which are clear, rental, and articles of sale, to be seen in the hands of John Syme, writer to the signet, to whom, or to David Russell, accountant in Edinburgh, application may be made for further particulars.

Mr Newal the proprietor at Earlsfoun will shew the lands, copies of the articles, rental, and plan of the estates.—Persons inclining to make a private purchase may give in their proposals to any of these gentlemen.

## SALE of LANDS in PERTSHIRE.

**TO** be Sold, by authority of the Lords of Session, within the Parliament House, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 6th of August 1783, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon.

The following Parts of the Lands and Barony of **GLENLYON**, viz. The Lands of Chettle, Carnhamore, Wester Carnhamore, Easter and Wester Iavervar, and 1st Mill thereof, Ruskirk, Laganaeha, Slalich and Craignie, Camusfrackan, three-fifths of Easter Aird, Dericamus, Daehierlich, Cathlic and Camulash, with the grazings, &c. thereto belonging, lying in the parish of Fortingall; the free rent whereof (after deduction of the feu-duty, stipend, and school salary) is 5901. 15s. 5d. 11-12ths Sterling, and the upset price, or proven value, at twenty three years purchase, 13,587l. 14s. 8d. 11-12ths Sterling. The lands hold feu of the Duke of Athole; the teinds were valued in 1635, and are ex-chausted by the minister's stipend.

The articles of sale and title deeds may be seen by applying to Robert Stewart, writer in Edinburgh, or at the office of Mr John Callander, depute-clerk of session.

Archibald McDonald, wood forester at Chettle, will shew the grounds.

## SALE OF LANDS IN WIGTON SHIRE.

**TO** be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the King's Arms Inn in Newmarket, on Wednesday the 28th of May 1783, betwixt the hours of twelve and one afternoon.

The following **LANDS** all lying in the parish of Kirkcudbright, and shire of Wigton, to be holden feu of a subject for payment of small feu-duties.

**I.** The Lands of **NETHERTAN-NYLAGGY**, as possided by John Paterson, on a lease ending at Whitunday 1791.

Extent in Scots measure.	Rent in Sterl. money.
A. R. F. L. s. d.	
1126 0 35	16 14 2

**II.** That part of the Lands of **DARLOSKINE**, possessed by the said John Paterson on a lease of the same duration.

244 0 16	4 4 2
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**III.** The Remainder of **DARLOSKINE**, possessed by William Forsyth, on a lease ending at Whitunday 1800.

399 1 21	12 12 0
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**IV.** The Lands of **POLBAE**, as possided by Andrew Macornack, on a lease of the same duration.

588 1 39	26 5 0
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2258 0 31	59 15 4
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The Lands are extremely low rented; and the purchaser may have it in his power to enter to the natural possession of the lands in the third and fourth lots, upon giving a year's notice to the tenants.

The articles of roup, title-deeds, and leases, may be seen in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the signet; and a copy of the articles in the hands of William Macmillan writer in Newmarket; to either of whom persons intending to purchase may apply.

## SALE OF ROSSIE AND CRAIG.

**TO** be SOLD, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 26th June next, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon, **THE** Lands and Estate of **ROSSIE** and **CRAIG**, with the Ferry of Ferryden, the Island of Inchbrock, and the Salmon Fishing in the River South Esk, and on the sea-shore belonging thereto.

This estate lies along the fourth side of the said river, opposite to the town of Montrose, and extends from the mouth of the river, about four miles westward, deriving many advantages from its vicinity to the river, to the town and harbour of Montrose, and to lime-quarries of good quality.

It consists of about 2000 Scots, or about 2500 English acres, divided into farms of various extent, and subdivided into fields from seven to fifteen acres, with thriving thorn and whin hedges, all in general well watered. And there is around the house of Rossie about 140 acres remarkably well laid down in grass, some of it very old, to which the purchaser can have immediate access.—When the Common of Rossie is divided, this estate will be entitled to several hundred acres as its share of that improveable muir. The farm houses and offices are well built, in excellent repair, and mostly covered with slate.

The free yearly rent of the land-estate, exclusive of the salmon fishings, but including mill, ferry, and house rent, and the price of 313 bolls 3 firlets bear and meal, converted at 10 s. per boll, is about 1548 l.

The salmon fishings are at present in the heritor's own hand; but the rent of the river-fishing, when last let, was 221 l. Sterling per annum, exclusive of an extensive fishing on the sea-shore, lately acquired, and never yet properly tried; so that the whole, including the Annat, may be estimated at about 247 l.

The land-rent is only 15 s. per Scots acre overhead; and the manion-houses of Rossie and Craig, the gardens of Rossie, a large pigeon-house, and 160 acres of thriving plantations, are not included.—There are also full grown ash and other timber trees fit for cutting, of considerable value.

The whole estate, except a part of the salmon-fishing, holds blench of the Crown; and being valued in the cefs-books at 2100 l. Scots, entitles the proprietor to make five freehold qualifications in the county of Forfar.

The tithes are valued, and held under a lease from the New College of St Andrews, for payment of a small tack-duty; and about sixty years of the lease are yet to run.

There is a very good large manion-house at Rossie, with all sorts of offices and outhouses in proper repair; and the garden and policy are very extensive, and have great command of water, applied both to use and pleasure.

The old manion-house at Craig, with very little repair, might be made a most commodious residence, having gardens of considerable extent, surrounded with fruit walls and full-grown trees; and the gardens both here and at Rossie, are well stocked with fruit trees of the best kinds.

There is a commodious harbour at Ferryden, and a large fishing village of well-built houses, for above fifty families, with a tavern, and good accommodation for maling and stabling. And there are other smaller villages upon the estate, which, from the advantage of situation, are daily increasing.

The post-road passes through the estate; and the roads to the manion-house, and to the different farms are in good repair.

The large bafon, formed by the sea, to the westward of the town and harbour of Montrose, being seen from both the houses of Craig and Rossie, adds to the beauty of their situation, which also commands the view of a rich, extensive, and populous country.

This Estate will be exposed in the following Lots, viz.

**LOT I.** The Barony of Rossie, comprehending the manion-house, gardens, parks, and policy of Rossie; the East and West Mains; the Lands of Westertown, Mountboy, Kinnoul, Hull's-fauld, Forrester's-croft, Geigety-burn, Balflute, and Baldovie-den; the Mill and Mill-lands of Rossie and Holl-mill; and all that part of the lands of Balgove lying west of the old avenue to the church; and Barrhills Field down to the Brick-kills and full sea bay; amounting altogether to about 3500 acres, and paying about 1100 l. per annum of yearly free rent; to be exposed at the upset price of 23,0001. Sterling.

**LOT II.** The Barony of Craig, comprehending the house and gardens of Craig, and that part of the lands of Balgove, lying east of the line above mentioned; as also, the lands and village of Ferryden, and the lands of Higham, and the whole other lands lying east of the barns of Craig, with the island of Inchbrock, the houses on the water side, and the whole salmon fishings in the river, and along the sea shore; which, including the harbour duties, the muir-falch, and a reasonable value for the fishings, may be estimated altogether at a clear rent of about 700 l. per annum; to be exposed at the upset price of 12,000 l. Sterling.

In case the estate does not sell in the lots before mentioned, then the whole estate of Rossie and Craig, except the island of Inchbrock, the salmon fishings in the river and in the sea, and the water-side houses, will be exposed in cumulo at the upset-price of 33,0001.

Thomas Scott clerk to the signet will shew the progress of writs, with the tacks, rentals, and conditions of sale; and for further particulars apply to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain.

## HOUSE OF BANKTON,

In the parish of Prestonpans.

**TO** be LET, and entered to at Whitunday next, the House, Pigeon-house, and Office of **BANKTON**, with several Grange Inclosures, well-disposed, and elegantly fitted up. It is pleasantly situated in East Lothian, in the neighbourhood of coal, and two market towns, and within seven miles of Edinburgh. It commands extensive and agreeable prospects, and is well supplied with water, from two excellent springs.

Any person inclining to treat for a fet may apply to John Buchanan, writer to the signet, James's Court. And the house may be seen every week day, between the hours of eleven forenoon and two afternoon.

A Stage-coach goes every day to and from Edinburgh to Prestondana, which is within half a mile of the house.

## SALE of the ESTATES of CLOSEBURN, &c. IN THE COUNTY OF DUMFRIES.

Upset Price Reduced.

**TO** be SOLD by roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 25th June 1783, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon.

**I.** The Lands and Barony of **CLOSEBURN**, and the PATRONAGE of the united Parishes of Closeburn and Dalgarney, the Farm of **KIRKPATRICK**, and the Lands and Estate of **SHAW**, both marching with the barony of Closeburn; all lying in the said united parishes, and shire of Dumfries. To be exposed together, for the encouragement of purchasers, at 50,000 l. Sterling.

**II.** The Lands and Estate of **CAPENOCH**, lying in the parish of Keir and shire of Dumfries. To be exposed at 5000 l. Sterling.

If the barony of Closeburn, the Farm of Kirkpatrick, and the estate of Shaw, do not sell together, they will be exposed at the following low upset prices:

**LOT I.** The Barony of **CLOSEBURN**, to be exposed at 43,000 l.

**LOT II.** The Farm of **KIRKPATRICK**, to be exposed at 1550 l.

**LOT III.** The Estate of **SHAW**, to be exposed at 6300 l.

The Barony of Closeburn consists of about 9360 acres; and the gross rent, as now established by bargains with good tenants, upon leases of a moderate endurance, and under proper restrictions, is about 1800 l. per annum, exclusive of the lime-quarries and woodlands, not rented.

The woods upon Closeburn are extensive and very valuable; they consist of about 270 acres, whereof 180 are mostly oak. The oak woods on Newton and Dressfield, at last cutting, twenty years ago, sold for about 1000 l. on Gilchristland and Potthouse, seven years ago, for 1200 l. and on Dinning, ten years ago, for 1501 l. and the oak wood on Barnmuir, worth about 120 l. are yet to sell.

The remainder is mostly fir wood, whereof a considerable part, standing around and near the manion-house, is full grown and fit for sale. They were valued several years ago at 700 l. which was offered for them; and the rest is young plantations on Lakehead and Campel, of different ages, all very thriving.

The farm of Closeburn Mains is all inclosed and sub-divided, and some of the parks were, a few years ago, laid down to grass in great heat, and a considerable part of the remaining estate is also inclosed and laid out in small farms, and provided with neat farm houses and offices, lately built.

Near the middle of this Barony there is a lime-work, in a most flourishing condition. The nett profit to the heritor, per contract, is 45 d. per measure, so on 40,000 measures a-year, which is considerably below the medium of the working for eight or nine years past, the loss-ship rent to the proprietor is 750 l. Sterling per annum.

The work is yearly increasing, and promises to be permanent. The lime-rock is inexhaustible. The demand at present cannot be supplied until more draw-kilns are built; and while it lasts, the purchaser of Closeburn, at the upset price of 43,000 l. must draw about six per cent. for his money, exclusive of the woods and the patronage. It is also a certain means of improving and annually increasing the rental, not only by the benefit of liming, but by enabling the tenants to keep strong stock on their farms, being certain (from the carriage to a great work) of constant employ to their servants and horses, when they can be spared from the labour of the farm.

The estate has a right of Salmon-fishing in the river Nith, which bounds it on the south. It has also great plenty of moss; and the whole is well sheltered and watered.

It is situated about ten measured miles from the market-town, and 13 from the sea port of Dumfries, where there is a constant demand for grain, both for home consumption and export; also a weekly market for cattle of every kind. It is about the same distance from Sanquhar, where coal is got at a reasonable rate; and it is only two miles from Thornhill, where there is a quarterly fair, and a good market for yarn, and all sorts of coarse cloths, the manufacture of the country.

The great roads from England and Dumfries, to Glasgow and Ayr, by Thornhill and Sanquhar, and to Edinburgh, by the Lead-hills, pass through this estate, for upwards of three miles.

These advantages, in point of situation and intercourse, afford an opportunity to the tenants of getting the very best prices for the produce of their farms.

The barony of Closeburn stands rated in the cefs-books at 4350 merks Scots, whereof about 3000 merks holds blench of the Crown, and the remainder of subjects, for payment of small feu-duties; and the purchaser will have right to the tithes.

The farm of Kirkpatrick lies interjected betwixt Closeburn and Shaw. It is a very large and a very improveable farm, consisting of 450 acres, or thereby, which includes 30 acres of fir planting, about 14 years old, very thriving.

This farm was lately purchased, and was then reckoned a cheap bargain; since which time about 220 l. has been laid out for inclosing, liming, and building a very commodious inn, which is much frequented, and the whole is now let to good tenants at 100 l. Sterling of yearly rent.

The Lands of Shaw, marching with Closeburn and Kirkpatrick on the east, are beautifully situated on the river Nith; and have a good salmon-fishing in that river. They consist of about 490 acres, all well inclosed and subdivided; as they are mostly in the hands of the proprietor, the present yearly rent cannot be ascertained; but it is expected, that, in a year or two hence, they will yield a clear rent of about 300 l. per annum.

There is a neat commodious manion-house and excellent office-house of all kinds on Shaw, all in good repair. The woods are valuable, consisting in whole of about 67 acres, partly full grown and fit for sale; and the remainder well advanced and very thriving.

These lands were lately purchased at 5540 l.; but, since that time, above 1000 l. has been laid out in liming, improving, and building houses for tenants.

The estate of Capenoch is pleasantly situated on the banks of the waters of Shinnel and Scarr. It contains about 900 acres, including about 56 acres of wood, mostly oak, twenty years old, and almost fit for sale. The arable part of this estate has almost all been limed within these few years; and the pasture grounds are reckoned one of the best sheep walks in Nithsdale. The lands of Byreholm are all inclosed and divided into small farms, and good houses built on them.

The rent of Byreholm and Bogroch Park is 133 l. 6 s. 3 d. and the former rent of Capenoch was about 107 l. It was in the heritor's own hand for the year 1780; but is now let for three years, from Whitunday 1781, at 60 l. under restriction as to ploughing; but, in the hand of the purchaser, there is no doubt of its letting again upon a lease of endurance at the former rent of 107 l. The woods are valuable; at last cutting, twenty years ago, they sold for about 1000 l.

William Campbell writer to the signet will shew the title-deeds, rentals, and current leases, also plans of the estates, and conditions of sale; and copies of the rent-rolls will be seen in the hands of Mr William Macdowal, at Dumfries, factor on the estate, who will shew the lands.

For farther particulars, apply to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain, and will be ready to treat, and to allow a reasonable time for paying the price.